ECCLESIA LAW

Private Ecclesiastical Counsel
United States & International

15th January 2026

THE CESTUI QUE VIE TRUST MYTH AND

THE ANATOMY OF THE DECEDENT ESTATE

1. Executive Summary

This paper examines the historical and pseudo-legal framework surrounding the **Cestui Que Vie (CQV) Acts of 1666 and 1707** and their preceding **Papal Bulls**. It analyses why a segment of the private law community believe these instruments created a global "decedent estate" system for all humans. Furthermore, this report details the functional reality of how recognized courts ("Caesar's legal system") perceive and process individuals who attempt to advance these arguments as a defence.

---

2. The Foundation of Global Trusts (The Papal Bulls)

The concept of a global trust system is rooted in several foundational Papal Bulls, which are viewed as the primary deeds and wills of the world trust:

- **Unam Sanctam (1302):** Issued by Pope Boniface VIII, this is the first express trust in history, claiming the entire planet and everyone on it as property conveyed in trust. It established the requirement that every human creature be subject to the Roman Pontiff for "salvation".
- **Romanus Pontifex (1455):** The first testamentary trust created by Pope Nicholas V. This Bull conveyed the right of use of all land as "Crown Land" or Real Property. This corresponds to the **1st Crown**, represented by the first Cestui Que Vie trust created at birth.
- **Aeterni Regis (1481):** Issued by Pope Sixtus IV, this Bull created the **2nd Crown** (Crown of Aragon/Spain), claiming ownership over the flesh (Roman Slaves). This is represented by the 2nd CQV trust, which allegedly sells the birth certificate as a bond to central banks.

- **Convocation (1537):** Issued by Pope Paul III, this established the **3rd Crown**, claiming all "lost souls" (Ecclesiastical Property). This is represented by the 3rd CQV trust created at baptism.

---

3. The Cestui Que Vie Acts: Creating the Decedent Estate

The **Cestui Que Vie Act of 1666** was enacted by the British Parliament following the Great Fire of London and the Black Plague. Its stated purpose was to manage the "estates" of persons presumed dead or "lost at sea".

- **Presumption of Death:** The Act declares that any person who remains "beyond the Seas" or absents themselves for seven years without proof of life shall be accounted "naturally dead" in law.
- **Subrogation of Rights:** Under this act, the State (London/The Crown) took custody of all persons and property into a trust. The state acts as the trustee until a living man or woman returns to reclaim their titles and damages.
- **The Corporate Person:** Proponents of this theory argue that modern birth registration continues this tradition. When a birth is registered, the state creates a "Corporate Person" (the all-caps name) which is a "dead legal entity" or an estate in trust.
- **Framework of the Strawman:** This decedent estate is referred to as the **Strawman** in the U.S. and Canada, or the **Cestui Que Trust** in Australia and New Zealand.

---

4. Courtroom Reality: Views from Caesar's Legal System

When individuals attempt to use these historical and ecclesiastical arguments in recognized administrative courts, they encounter a system designed to ignore "living man" standing.

- **Courts as Revenue Engines:** Administrative courts are primarily venues to collect money. Judges in these courts are often viewed as "Magistrates" acting as trustees of the CQV trust, while the clerk acts as the administrator.
- **The "Dead" Status:** Courts operate on the presumption that you are a dead legal fiction (the PERSON). Because only the "dead" can be summoned, any appearance or plea

Ecclesia Law is a trading style of **MLITR Research LLC**, Wyoming, USA.
Ecclesia Law operates exclusively under **Attorney-in-Fact mandates** granted by its clients through private powers of attorney, trust indentures, fiduciary appointments, and private contracting structures. Ecclesia Law acts as a **private legal agent**, not as a BAR-regulated public law practice

(guilty or not guilty) admits jurisdiction and confirms your role as the liable agent for the estate.

- **Capital Letters as Tombstones:** The use of all-caps names on summonses and bills is interpreted by theorists as a signifier of death, similar to tombstones in a graveyard, intended to address the dead legal entity.
- **Procedural Dismissal:** Arguments regarding 1666/1707 acts are generally dismissed by domestic judges because the system cannot recognize or "deal with" a living soul. If a claim is ongoing, courts will not allow these declarations into evidence because they fall outside the court's administrative jurisdiction.

---

5. Ecclesia Law Evaluation

Believing that simply reciting the Cestui Que Vie Acts or citing Papal Bulls will result in a "win" is a high-risk fallacy. Ecclesia Law maintains that:

1. **Status Correction:** The only way to stop the "presumption of law" is to formally establish your status as a living soul *before* a claim evolves into a court case.
2. **Repositioning:** True remedy is found by rescinding the fraudulent agency with the corporate persona and taking control of the decedent estate as the **General Executor**.
3. **Jurisdictional Shield:** Moving a matter from an administrative court into a **Court of Equity (Chancery)** is necessary, as administrative courts lack the standing to hear cases involving established living status.

6. Conclusion

Arguments rooted in the Cestui Que Vie Acts are viewed by Caesar's legal system as non-operational pseudo-law myths. Attempting to use these theories in court without first correctly repositioning one's status results in "impersonation fraud" and confirms the court's authority over the defendant.

Ecclesia Law is a trading style of **MLITR Research LLC**, Wyoming, USA.
Ecclesia Law operates exclusively under **Attorney-in-Fact mandates** granted by its clients through private powers of attorney, trust indentures, fiduciary appointments, and private contracting structures. Ecclesia Law acts as a **private legal agent**, not as a BAR-regulated public law practice